









**METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.**  
(From the *Liverpool Albion*, December 31st.)

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WEIGH-HOUSE CHARGES ON CHRISTMAS-DAY.

A LARGE congregation, says the "Patriot," assembled at the Weigh-house Chapel on Christmas-morning, in response to an advertisement in the "Patriot," to the effect that although it was not usual for any service to be held in this place of worship on that day, the Rev. T. Binney intended to preach in the morning, and to make a Christmas-day collect for the streets and neighbourhood of the City.

The devotional part of the service included the reading of the 1st chapter of John's Gospel, the 1st of Hebrews, and the Church Collect for the day, the object being to show that the Church of England is a Christian assembly in harmony with other congregations throughout the land, and in far distant parts of the earth. The passage of Scripture chosen as the foundation of the discourse was that which has been so often quoted, "Forasmuch as the Father loved the world, this day hath he sent into the world his only-begotten Son, who hath redeemed us from all unrighteousness, and he himself abode among us, and he saw his glory, and we glorified him." Mr. Binney said, he did not pretend, of course, that these words had any reference primarily to Christmas-day, but the idea expressed therein he admitted of a very easy and natural application to the present day, and he would proceed to notice some of the thoughts that might be suggested by the day, and then come to the special duty to which circumstances had called them. First, this was a day of great interest to the Christian Church, the most wonderful fact in all history—the incarnation of the Son of God. Nothing like that had ever occurred, perhaps anywhere in the universe of God before, and it never would be repeated. Even should that great event occur again, it would be a new thing, and it would be he would say that this Christmas festival is the commemoration of the greatest wonder in all history; for the mere historical, human Christ of the Gospels was a most marvellous being for any man, and it was the incarnation of the Son of God, Jesus, in his purity, spirituality, disinterestedness, holiness, and perfection, stands unique. The incarnation of the Incarnation would be an unparalleled fact in history. Having referred to the incarnation of the Son of God, he then came to the second place, and in this Christian festival the Church in a very special manner recognises the necessity to us of a special assignment. The Church is the forth of the prophecies of natural religion, and its worth of perfect adaptation to man in a fallen condition; and it was observed that there could be no firmness of Divine revelation which did not possess the miraculous character of the incarnation of the Son of God, the greatest form which the Almighty ever assumed—God coming forth in the person of His Son. "In the likeness of sinful flesh." Thirdly, this Christian festival presents us with the idea cherished by the Church, that the Christian is not Christ's words nor Christ's precepts, not Christ's parables, not Christ's example; but what Christ did, what He effected—what He wrought out; Christ is the object of our adoration, and we celebrate by this festival an event which gave new aspects, sympathies, and relations to humanity. He took not on Him the nature of angels, but He took on Him the seed of our race, and He lived and died, and He rose again, and He now Christ preached and beautified the nature

(From the Special Correspondent of the Illustrated London

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(From Chambers' Journal.)

and usefulness of which have interested the public mind, and which have greatly simplified litigation, though, inasmuch as it has brought the luxury of law within the reach of the humblest classes, it has rendered recourse to legal decisions much more common than it was formerly. There is in this no matter for regret, because the general tendency among litigants of the lower order is to rest satisfied with the decree of the judge; and thus a great deal of heart-burn and small differences, which might else grow into serious and lasting quarrels, are settled every month by the county-court judge; and there can be no doubt that the same good result originates in the cause of peace and quietness in thus largely benefited. Another result, which is not by any means so desirable, is the notion, which has obtained among litigants of the lower order, that the county-court is peculiarly adapted for the consideration of the vindication of their claims and privileges, rather than for the general dispensation of justice. In London this feeling is extremely common;—its influence and operation are patent every where. It is the cause of the numerous attempts made to check it on the part of the authorities. It probably arose in the beginning from the success of needy suitors in obtaining speedy summary justice, from their negligence in not prosecuting their claims, and from the pastaking investigation practised by the judges in order to insure their getting it. Such suitors are keen enough in discovering who are their friends, and they must be blind indeed to the evidence which is against them, if they do not, and the judge is sure to vindicate their cause. This notion, however, often leads them into silly suits, and suits in defeat and loss; and by experiences of an unsuccessful kind, it is to be hoped that they are now becoming wiser, and that they are not so ready to go to law as they were formerly. It is very easy to discover any settled principle which governs verdicts in these courts. According to our observation from time to time, it would seem that equity prevails at different courts—and that precedent is of little or no account whatever. In cases where suit is instituted for the recovery of sums said to be due for labour done, and withheld by the defendant, the court is equally divided, and the result is therefore worthless—different courts will be found to follow different rules. In No. 1, for instance, the defendant who refuses to pay, on the plea that he contracted for a fictitious work, is ordered to pay, and is committed to jail; and who produces a witness to prove that the labour done was inefficient, and had to be done over again by a competent person—such a defendant will get a verdict; but in No. 2, the plaintiff who produces a witness to prove that the defendant's work will be successful, on the ground that it was the business of the employer to ascertain his competency by first employing him—the judge holding that if it were not for the plaintiff's evidence, the defendant's workman's time is occupied on the ground, and the defendant would be successful in his claim. These peculiarities are well known to those whose interests they affect, and in consequence, No. 1 rarely has a case of the kind brought before him, while No. 2 is overwhelmed with them.

Some years ago, a certain suburban court was almost monopolised by servant girls, who brought suits and gained them, against their mistresses, who had discharged them suddenly. Their claims were small, but they were so numerous, that the court was so length that a pleasant and profitable game was carried on among them—the girls hiring themselves for service on the condition of a month's notice or a month's wages previously paid, and then, when the time was almost up, they were discharged by some unbearable outrage, in order to recover the wages for which they had rendered no sort of service, by the action of the county-court. This practice, of course, had the effect of suddenly increasing the number of cases were discovered.

Although the majority of county-court cases are determined without the aid of lawyers, the parties making their own statements, and leaving the result to the discretion of the judge, the county-court is very popular. In London, and in other large towns, many members of the legal profession practise in the county courts, and not a few have devoted themselves entirely to the service of the county-court. It is of opinion that the litigating parties would best consult their own interests by dispensing with the lawyer and his fee, and trusting their cause to the sole consideration of the judge. We say this not out of any disrespect to the profession, but because the county-court is a place of vulgarly description, of which we shall say nothing here, but which will suggest themselves to many readers whose tastes or avocations may have led them from time to time within the county-court precincts.

Occasionally, some suit of a whimsical or grotesque character turns up in these minor courts, which find no record in the public prints, where all such proceedings are usually reported. We have seen a case of this kind of recent date, but which, as far as we know, has never found a chronicler.

The first scene lies in the court in Central London, where we are the darling of the city's legions, sitting in the judge's robes, and surrounded by a full and stately, before us a stout and ebullient good-humoured as the president of a marriage feast. Amidst the hubbub and clatter arising from the departure of a crowd of suitors whose business has been brought before the court, the judge, who is a little hawls out the names of Martha Evans and Nancy Jones. Martha is first to respond, and launches her self with precipitate determination into the box at right hand of the judge, where she sits down like a cat on a cushion. She is dressed in a very elegant and smiling at her under his spectacles, but falls to the edge of her said countenance, which turns away from that benignant look, as if the very attempt to smile had been a crime. She is a stout and ebullient recent. Meanwhile, Nancy is shoved and elbow forward into the box on the left, and stands shamed, and smothering a laugh, confronting her opponent. She is dressed in a very elegant and smiling at her under his spectacles, but falls to the edge of her said countenance, which turns away from that benignant look, as if the very attempt to smile had been a crime. She is a stout and ebullient recent. Meanwhile, Nancy is shoved and elbow forward into the box on the left, and stands shamed, and smothering a laugh, confronting her opponent. She is dressed in a very elegant and smiling at her under his spectacles, but falls to the edge of her said countenance, which turns away from that benignant look, as if the very attempt to smile had been a crime. She is a stout and ebullient recent. Meanwhile, Nancy is shoved and elbow forward into the box on the left, and stands shamed, and smothering a laugh, confronting her opponent. 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Kmsco.—70th March: Dark iron-grey horse, 2 over P off shoulder.

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## HOMEOPATHY.

been  
Sis, — I am very glad that a handsome  
which appears in your paper of to-day is  
homotopy and against me, signed "G.  
most, M.R.C.S." I say this in no hostile  
spirit, but because I am highly gratified  
and surprised to support such a noble  
almost invariably true, that a man who has  
as the writer indicates he has  
(as the M.R.C.S.), the intellectual and  
conduct in the face of the  
of the instincts of a gentleman, as to  
self, when publishing severe personal  
the coward's ambush of anonymousness.  
I beg to propose some amendments  
to the paragraph, the insertion of  
I will indicate by italics. To these I feel  
will assent. The paragraph, as amended,  
— "Of this I am certain, that no philoso-  
phers or gentlemen are so ignorant as  
accuse other gentlemen who are, or  
vorning not only to advance science, but  
honest livelihood, of practising what they  
false and fraudulent, 'because they practice  
what they preach.' I am sure that this  
seems to say that a philosopher may, un-  
tion, or against any person who is not an  
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to the public, and to the benefit of the  
hood, make unfounded accusations writ-  
ing his character as a gentleman; which

I should dissent emp  
ymott did not. I t'il

advance; though, indeed, the same sentiment to be expressed in another part of his second paragraph. With or without the aid of Mr. M'eymott's pen, it would not suppose the writer intends to say that who accuses, as I have, homocapriciousness what they know to be false and fraudulent. To this condemnation I reply that not public good require that the making of such assertion shall be held to injure a man's reputation, but that it shall do him no injury uphold it: provided the accusation is just.

The accusation consists of two parts, firstly, "pathy is untrue;" second—the practitioner "expresses" it is a falsehood," and I cannot substantiate them both. At present, however neither time nor space to do so. I will only say that I believe that an M.C.H.S. really regards as truth, is exactly like asking me to be educated Englishman ought and surely could be expected to understand the meaning of the English language really and sanely of hand side of the page to the left.

Mr. M'eymott says that he believes in

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— Albany

to the Editor of the Herald  
Sir,—As Mr. Maymont, in his last letter to  
said, mentions among others several  
systems of homeopathy, the name of Sir  
M.D., I beg to send you a short extract  
not the less, work of that distinguished  
I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours truly,  
H. GREENE

"It would be easy to show that  
ingenious and as plausible as  
theories that have prevailed in medicine  
pathy) is like most of them, utterly base-  
trine of general application, and in its  
principles not merely unphilosophical  
sible. It can be shown to be  
legitimately derived from of possible  
mail—in other words—imaginary doses  
utterly incapable of modifying the nature  
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\* On Nature and Art in the Cure of Diseases  
London, 1829.

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To the Editor of the Herald.

...I am very glad that a homeopathic practitioner has appended his real name and address to a letter which appears in your paper of to-day. I therefore have no objection to its being published. I am, however, sorry that the name is not Dr. J. C. Knott, M.R.C.S., I say this in no hostile or sneering spirit, but because I am really gratified to meet with public evidence in support of what I believe to be the true position of homeopathy. The letter, as the writer indicates he has received by the M.R.C.S.), the intellectual and moral culture comprised in a medical education, cannot be so undervalued as to be regarded as a mere trade. It is, on the contrary, when publishing one's personal conduct, and the coward's ambush of anonymity.

I beg to propose some amendments in his last paragraph, consisting of the insertion of the words which I have underlined. I think the amendments will assist. The paragraph, as amended, reads thus:—

"Of this I am certain, that no philosopher who is engaged in the pursuit of truth, or who is engaged in the endeavour to live, or who is engaged in the endeavour to advance science, but to earn a livelihood, of practicing what they know to be false and fraudulent, because they practise homeopathy. Without these amendments the paragraph would seem to say, that a philosopher, engaged in the pursuit of truth, or engaged in the endeavour to live, or against any person who is not engaged in the endeavour to promote science, or against any man who, by good fortune, is not obliged to earn his livelihood by the practice of homeopathy, is not entitled to call his character as a gentleman: which is a proposition which I do not intend to dispute."

tion from which I should dissent emphatically, and the position which Mr. Maymott did not, I think, mean to assume, though I am not sure that he intended to express in another part of his letter—*“that I am a second paragraph.”* With or without these assumptions, the exact meaning is not very clear; but I suppose the writer intends to say that anybody who would make such a statement, and who would not know what they know to be false and fraudulent, does, in such an accusation alone, forfeit his title as a gentleman. To this second paragraph I reply that not only does this accusation give a gross meaning to such an accusation, but that no gentleman shall not be held to injure a man's character as a gentleman, but that it shall be held to strengthen it, and uphold it, *provided the accusation be true and correct.*

The accusation consists of two parts, first—homosexuality is untrue; second—the practitioners of it know it to be so. Both of these points are included in this expression “it is a falsehood,” and I am prepared to substantiate them both. At present, however, I have only time to refer to the first, and to say that I am thus much wiser with respect to the second;—to *“ask me to believe that an M.R.C.S. really regards homosexuality as a truth, is exactly like asking me to believe that a man who is a member of the M.R.C.S. is a member of the M.R.C.S.,”* and I am sure that I am not speaking the truth in case he asserts that the English language ought to be read from the right-hand side of the page to the left.

Mr. Maymott says that he believes in the “law” of

of nature. He therefore feels as certain about it as he does about the law of gravitation whereby he stands on his feet of course, then, he can state it as a fact, and would really very much like to give it the favour of his side, through our plumes, and with a clear statement of this law, for I must never be able hitherto to obtain any understandable enunciation of it. But I feel bound to warn him that he is not to do this, for he would thereby, with the most likely, suicidally destroy his own faith in it. It is plain, the obscurity of many passages in his letters strongly suggests a confused state of mind—perhaps, but most probably the result of his somewhat pathetic faith in his own words. He is disappointed by a determined attempt at a clear and understandable enunciation. "*Sensibile similiter curantibus*" is, no doubt, a very good expression of his nonsense, an expression destitute of any meaning, and the result of a law or of anything else, is more senseless jingle.

As to the numerous "anthologies" whom Mr. Maymott esteems, I can say nothing further than that I have never before seen them, even after strenuous homeopathy.

At the Hospital, and it must have been there, if anywhere, and not at the London Hospital, as stated by Mr. Maymott, that he tested homeopathy, and delivered his lecture on the subject.

Let me close the words which Mr. Maymott quotes; but I confess nothing in them in support of homeopathy. They read like an apology for being about to test

He only took them into regard to the acceptance of medical men with regard to every suggestion for enlarging their power to cure disease, namely, "I do not reject it without due examination and evidence." He was not at all vindictive in his attitude; the result of his experiment had been favourable to homoeopathy, he would have stated so, and Mr. Maymott would have quoted the result instead of the excuse; and one naturally infers from his silence of the fact that he was not at all vindictive. He rather ashamed of having wasted his time and impeded his patients in testing what had been sufficiently tested before.

As to Mr. Maymott, has singled out Lisson's words as the only ones that are full, we may reasonably suppose that they are the most favourable to homoeopathy of all the sayings of the most doctors he enumerates; that all the sayings that he does not give are less favourable; that he has not given any contrary sayings, and in his favour, and really serve only to show that there is no prejudice or animosity against it, but, on the contrary, a very fair consideration of it and enquiry into it.

The verdict upon that enquiry is that which I have just announced—a nonsensical falsehood which it is no use about, homoeopathy. You may as well test the royal touch for scrofula. The words spoken by the sensible king William the Third, when, in mere con-

passionate yielding to his persevering entreaties, I reluctantly touched, for some poor sufferer, may be very differently addressed to those who better look to homoeopathy for relief, "God give you better health and more sense."

E. R. PITTARD.

Australian Museum, Friday night.

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**THE PAY OF THE GOLD ESCORT.**

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—I am glad to find that some honorable members, in their place in Parliament, have represented the pay of gold escort as being too high, and entirely inadequate to meet the expenses of the roads. It should be borne in mind that the men, undergoing such responsibility, and risk of life and limb, ought not to be dealt with in a niggardly manner. I have seen the pay which is given to the escort, and I think it is a very liberal one. I have indeed, ought to be more liberal, taking into account their responsible and perilous position. I say men, because there ought to have something more than a boy's pay; say, anything to lay by for a rainy day, and to enable them to get back to their homes, and perhaps when worn out in this service; as a period of seven years will ultimately have that effect, and render them unequal to the duties of any further service equal to those many years in any other ordinary government employ.

During such time as these men are in actual gold escort employment, I should think, and the public also think, that they should be paid as much as the men who are

duy, having to perform duty by night, and the day—that is to say, ten shillings for night, and ten for day.

By allowing to those employed on this duty a respectable amount of pay, without having to undergo the humiliating commiseration and sympathy of the managers, making a collection amongst themselves for a dinner for her Majesty's gold escort, and without an adequate amount of pay. Now that our Government is about to remedy this, we will to the others they will do so as to reflect credit on themselves, and at the same time confer a benefit on others.

I am, Sir, YOURS, &c.  
A GOLD BUYER.

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To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As Mr. Meymott, in his last letter to Dr. Pitt Rivers, made no mention of your favourable view of the system of homeopathic medicine, I have thought, M.D., I beg to send you a short extract from a late, and not the least, work of that distinguished physician.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
H. GREENUP, M.D.

"It would be easy to send that though it is ungenious and as plausible as some other medicine, and as prevailed in medicine, it (homeopathy) is like most of them, usually a delusion. The principle of general application, and its spread was

able. It can be demonstrated that the treatment is illegitimately derived from it of prescribing infinitesimal—in other words—imaginary doses of drugs, and utterly incapable of modifying the animal organism in any way except through the medium of the patient's mind, or by means of the dietic or other regimen, the means with which the treatment may be combined." <sup>2</sup>











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TO DRYDEN, &c.—TO LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable and commodious RESIDENCE, &c., lately occupied by P. McKellar, drycleaner, with comfortable residence attached, situated at the rear of Cleveland-street. Apply to M. ALEXANDER, iron store, Margaret-street.

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ing a delightful view of the harbour of Port Jackson and its suburbs, and has lately undergone a thorough repair. The building is of the most commodious and airy construction, and contains a large fast-room, five bedrooms; kitchen, scullery, coachroom, stables, out-houses, &c. Attached is a large garden, with a fine lawn, and a large room, fitted up for a paddock, suitable for cow or horse; also a large and commodious bathing-house. For further particulars apply on Monday, the 20th inst., between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, or at ALEXANDER MOORE and CO'S, Labour Broker, Pitt-street.

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